(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2169.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1788.

VIENNA, *April* 23.

BY a report from general count Metrowsky, commandant of the troops in Sclavonia, dated 9th April, a continual fire is kept up from our fortreſs of Gradiſka, againſt the Turkiſh fortreſs of that name, and although the garriſon have made ſeveral attempts to repair the fortifications which our bombs have damaged, they have not been able to effect it, and our fire continued ſo hot they durſt not quit their caſements, wherein they were very numerous, in want of neceſſaries, and with an increaſing epidemic diſorder.

April 28. Of the four battalions of Ruſſians which have joined the army under the prince de Cobourg, one is Jagers, and all the men are healthy young Siberians; they are well appointed and well diſciplined.

Eighty thouſand recruits are regiſtered for the enſuing year in the Auſtrian eſtates.

Every thing is prepared for our main army in Hungary to encamp as ſoon as the weather will permit. In the mean time the report of matters being accommodated gains ground daily, and in fact it might be deſirable for both parties. We have already ſhewn the Turks, that we are not afraid of engaging them, and they have ſhewn us that they are not eaſily overcome. In ſhort, the affairs of Europe ſeem to become daily more confuſed, and it is thought here, that what the Engliſh have done againſt the intereſt of Ruſſia may prove the forerunner of more ſerious events.

LONDON, *May* 10.

Extract of a letter from Tripoli, April 1.

"The bey, in conſequence of the treaty made ſome months ſince in London, has indeed performed his promiſe of beſtowing every mark of diſtinction on the Engliſh. A veſſel has juſt ſailed with live cattle for the garriſon of Gibraltar, after having been refuſed a cargo in the Mooriſh ports. In Tripoli, no epidemical diſeaſe prevails at preſent; the inhabitants are healthy and well."

May 16. By the mails which arrived yeſterday morning we find, that the Auſtrians have received a check that will more than counterbalance their ſucceſs at Schabatz and Yaſſi. The Turks have raiſed the ſiege of Dubiza, defeated the troops under the command of prince Charles of Lichtenſtein, and deſtroyed all his batteries. The action laſted for more than three hours in the open field. The Turks on this occaſion diſplayed the moſt ferocious valour. This action happened on the 25th of April, the day after Schabatz ſurrendered.

When lord Mansfield took his determination to reſign his office of chief juſtice of the court of King's-Bench, his lordſhip wrote a very handſome letter to judge Buller, and enclofed a bank bill to a conſiderable amount, expreſſing his grateful ſenſe of Sir Francis Buller's kindneſs in the very able aſſiſtance that he had ſo cheerfully afforded him in diſcharge of the duties of the Bench; Sir Francis Buller returned an immediate anſwer, enclofing the bank bill, which he excuſed himſelf from accepting. The whole of this tranſaction reflects infinite credit on the parties, and evinces not a nobler and more ſplendid liberality on the one hand, than a manly, virtuous, and ſpirited diſintereſtedneſs on the other.

If the ſix ſhips, which are preparing for ſea, had nothing more in view than a ſummer cruiſe in the Channel, there would not have been ſuch expedition made in the victualling of them, and providing the men.—Diſpatch evidently means emergency.—Government foreſees that great events muſt take place in the courſe of the ſummer, and is therefore determined to be prepared in time.

The equipments of laſt year commenced exactly in the way that the preſent do—Firſt, the guardſhips were prepared for ſea—then other ſhips were commiſſioned in their room, and ſo on till half the navy of Great-Britain was got ready to face any enemy that might be inclined to attack us.

Whilſt miniſters have been amuſing the nation with ſtatements of a promiſed ſurplus, circumſtances have occurred on the continent that portend a ſpeedy diſſolution to ſuch expectations. The Spaniſh ſquadron has actually put to ſea. There is evidently a mutual underſtanding between the courts of Spain and Morocco; and though the oſtenſible object of the Spaniards may be to oppoſe the entrance of the Ruſſian fleet, there is much reaſon to apprehend ſome deſigns on Gibraltar.

The king of Proſſia, it is ſaid, has entered Bohemia with an army of eighty thouſand men.

The Ruſſian ſquadron intended for the Mediterranean, under the command of admiral Greig, will conſiſt of twenty ſix ſhips of the line, viz. three of 100 guns, ſix of 90, four of 80, eleven of 74, and thirteen frigates from 36 to 46 guns.

The above fleet will be manned by 24,000 ſailors, including officers, and 28,000 troops are embarked on board, as well infantry as cavalry, and divided into twenty battalions, viz. ſeven battalions of infantry, two of grenadiers, two of chaſſeurs, two of artillery, one of coſſacks, with 1000 horſe, and ſix battalions, ſo that the fleet will contain in all 43,800 men.

The reſolution of his majeſty to exclude from the port of Great-Britain the ſhips of war belonging to the belligerent powers, muſt of courſe prevent the Ruſſians from entering the Mediterranean this year, and put them in future to great inconvenience in procuring proviſions. It is a meaſure, however, of ſound policy, and muſt prove particularly acceptable to the Swedes.

May 20. The plan of the new government about to be introduced in France, ſays a Pariſian correſpondent, was formed by M. de Lamoignon, keeper of the ſeals, and digeſted by four eminent lawyers. The reform of the criminal code, does him immortal honour. The clauſe which protracts the execution of criminals, is particularly applauded. Perſons condemned, inſtead of ſuffering in a few hours, or at moſt a day or two, are not, by the new regulation, to be executed till a month after ſentence has been paſſed. By this humane delay, ſuch lights may be obtained as to occaſion a reverſal of the ſentence; or ſome occurrences happen which may render an extenſion of mercy not improper.

Every ſpecies of torture, alſo, for the purpoſe of extorting criminating confeſſions from ſuſpected perſons, is aboliſhed. The king has likewiſe ordered, that perſons acquitted, who often, for want of money to have their acquittal properly announced, ſuffer unjuſtly in the opinion of the uninformed part of the world, ſhall have their innocence publiſhed at the royal expence. The whole of theſe innovations and improvements make a very thick volume; and the Whitſuntide vacation is prolonged, in order to give time to all perſons concerned to examine fully the nature and tendencies of this new ſcheme of government.

M. d'Epreſmeail, ſays the ſame correſpondent, is ſuſpected of having received intelligence from ſome of the printers, who worked night and day at Verſailles on the new code, of the nature of the work they were employed on, by which means the projects of the court, much to their diſſatisfaction, were prematurely diſcloſed; and conſequently the parliament enabled to prepare themſelves for the occaſion. M. de Montſambert is a young advocate, and ſo eminent in his profeſſion, that it was the firſt wiſh of every perſon engaged in a lawſuit to retain him as his counſel. The iſle of St. Margaret, where the former is confined, is beyond Marſeilles; and Pierre Enſize, the priſon of the latter, is a caſtle at Lyons.

The letter of Sidi Mahomet, the preſent emperor of Morocco, ſent to all the European conſuls, in which he accuſes the Engliſh of being liars, is pleaſantly ridiculous. M. Chenier, the French conſul, who reſided many years in Morocco, informs us, that this ſaid Sidi Mahomet, after having concluded peace with Spain, ſecretly aſſembled forces to beſiege Melilla, a town under the Spaniſh government, and being reproached for perfidy, this emperor of veracity replied—he was only at peace with his friend Don Carlos, the king of Spain, by ſea, but not by land. This diſtinction, adds Mr. Chenier, is the characteriſtic of the Moors.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 30.

"The following are the particulars of the ſally made by the Turks from Belgrade:

"On the 22d inſtant, in the morning, the garriſon of Belgrade made a third ſally, more furious and better conducted than the former ones. The Turks, the better to divert the attention of their enemies, began about five o'clock a ſmart cannonade below Belgrade, as if ſomething important was going on there; after which, 1600, according to ſome 2000, of them embarked with great celerity on board a number of boats, when they attempted to deſtroy the dyke, which they attacked in the month of March, and landed, notwithſtanding they were oppoſed by 400 men who guarded it, many of whom, returning back to the poſts in the neighbourhood, were killed; but ſome ſuccours arriving, the Turks were obliged to fly, leaving five hundred of their men dead on the ſpot. The Imperialiſts had eight officers, among whom were two captains, and 280 ſoldiers killed, and general Bechard was wounded rather dangerouſly. They ſpeak greatly in praiſe of a ſquadron of Ulahns, who arrived laſt, and would entirely have deſtroyed the Turks, if they had not jumped precipitately into their boats. The enemy, it ſeems, intended to deſtroy the dyke, and burn all the boats they found in the river, having prepared things for that purpoſe; but being repulſed they could not effect it.

"Marſhal Romanzow, who had promiſed Prince Cobourg 14,000 men, commanded by general Soltikow, has recalled that general with all his forces. A number of ridiculous conjectures were made upon this recal, or, as they term it here, this ſeparation from the Auſtrians, merely cauſed by the approach of a Seraſkier with 80,000 or 90,000 men, which obliged the Ruſſian marſhal to change his plan of operations immediately, as he wiſhed to oppoſe the Turkiſh forces directly, and leave Choczim to fall, which it muſt do if no longer ſupported by ſuccours from Jaſſy."

NORTHAMPTON, *July* 9.

We hear from Shutesbury, that on Monday morning laſt, about three o'clock, there was a moſt terrible tornado or hurricane at the northerly part of the town—Mr. Stephen Whitney, who lived near what is called Lock's Pond, was awakened by a terrible ruſhing of wind and rain, attended with heavy thunder—he with his wife, ſprung out of bed and made for the door; but before they could reach it, the houſe was taken from the foundation and carried away—they with five others who were a ſleep in the houſe, were buried in the rubbiſh; but happily no lives were loſt, although Mr. Whitney was much bruiſed and the others conſiderably hurt, but are in a likely way to recover. The trees and fences, and his barn, was alſo ſwept off. Happily it entered a piece of woods and did no other material damage.

NEW-YORK, *July* 26.

The following narrative of James Joſhua Reynolds, late maſter of the Riſing-States, of Philadelphia, was taken from his own mouth at Greenock, 3d April, 1788, in preſence of Meſſrs. John Kippen, Andrew and James Anderſon, Roger Stewart, Robert Lee, and ſeveral other gentlemen:

"Mr. Reynolds ſays, he was born at Philadelphia, his parents Quakers:—That he was bred to the ſea, ſerved ſome time in the Britiſh navy, and commanded the ſchooner Hammond, belonging to Mr. Robert Sheddon, then of New York, now of London: That in the year 1784, he ſailed from Philadelphia as maſter of the Riſing States, bound for Liſbon; and on the 3d of April, that he was taken off the rock of Liſbon, by two Algerine cruiſers, viz. the polacre Selucia, Amet Hamit, commander, and the galley Ochlanchia, and carried into ſlavery at Algiers, where he continued until January laſt: That his redemption was effected by means of one John Jacobs, a Jew, he accidentally fell in with; he had a brother, named Iſrael Jacobs, at Philadelphia, who tranſacted for his ranſom with his friend, which was fixed at ſix thouſand four hundred dollars, which they paid: That during his ſtay at Algiers, he ſaw captain Gordon, of the ſhip Buckſkin-Hero, of Glaſgow, and that he died about three years ago; and, that the following perſons, who were paſſengers or mariners on board of the ſaid ſhip, were confined with him every night, for two years, on the ſame chain, and that they were alive when he left Algiers, viz. William Dow, ſecond mate, Mr. Moffat, Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Jackſon, and Mr. Hunter, who was ſteward of the ſhip.

"That Mr. Murdoch had told him he was of Glaſgow, and that his friends were able to ranſom him: That he had made many attempts to get them informed of his ſituation, but being debarred from the implements of writing, he feared none of them had been ſucceſsful: That there were alſo on the ſame chain, one Thomas Moore, ſon of Dr. Moore, of Glaſgow, with whom he was intimate; and, that ſince his liberation, he had wrote to Dr. Moore, by a ſmuggling cutter called the Revenge, which he met with at ſea, and thinks his letter was dated the 8th of February laſt. He was told that a Dr. Spence and his lady were captured in the Buckſkin-Hero, but never ſaw either of them.

"He ſaw at Algiers, a Mr. Robertſon, of Glaſgow, who was ſuppoſed to have turned Muſſulman, as he had got his liberty, and was appointed cow-herd to one of their grandees.

"He alſo knew one Maclure, a ſailor of Ayr, and Archibald Thomſon, and one Buchanan, from Clyde, all ſlaves; alſo a captain Kerr, of Clyde, who had been long a ſlave. He alſo ſaw a captain Boag, and Dr. Boag, both Scotchmen and ſlaves, and ſays, that Dr. Boag was taken in a veſſel belonging to Salem. He ſays, that the Buckſkin Hero was taken before he arrived at Algiers, and carried into Sallee, where the pirates deſtroyed her paſs, and got her condemned as an American; that after

be arrived, the ship Champion, belonging to Baker and Lawson, of Liverpool, was taken, and her pass destroyed in the same manner; and that he had seen Captain Denniston, who commanded her, and John Bryan, his second mate, who are slaves.

"He left Algiers on the second of January last, in a Russian vessel called the Auglinthi, for Leghorn. He got to Lairne, in Ireland, in the Yorke, of Belfast; and that he arrived here, from Lairne, on the first instant, in the sloop Britannia, of Lancaster. He says, that ten other slaves were redeemed, and went to Leghorn with him, but being all Spanish or Portuguese, he knew none of them, except one Mr. Anthony le Veitch, who came a passenger with him to Ireland, and that he is brother to a Mr. John le Veitch, an eminent distiller in St. Catharine's lane, London, whose distillery, he says, was burnt by lord George Gordon's mob. He says, about a year ago, he saw a colonel Horton, at Algiers, as a traveller, and that he got his address, as living with a Mr. Drawater, Shire-lane, London."

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following extract of a letter from one of the delegates from the city and county of New York, in the convention at Poughkeepsie, to a gentleman in this city, dated July 23, 1788.

"I have not hitherto written to you, because my mind has been too much agitated, and I had nothing to communicate which I thought could give you pleasure.—The case is now altered, and affairs have taken a complexion of the most pleasing nature. A motion was this morning carried in the committee for striking out the conditional part of the proposed ratification, and merely inserting our confidence in the forbearance of congress to exert certain powers until the proposed amendments should receive a consideration.—The motion was carried by 31 against 29.—The whole southern district (except Mr. Tredwell) four of the Dutchess county members, and Mr. Williams from Washington, voted in the affirmative. The governor, judge Yates and Mr. Lansing, were in the minority. I now begin to flatter myself that all will go well, at least that we shall obtain the substance of what we are aiming at."

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 1.

"The campaign has at length seriously commenced. A vigorous and bloody sortie has been made by the garrison of Belgrade.

"Yesterday we received particular letters from Semlin, which contain very alarming accounts, that the Turks had made an attack on that place, had broke up the ditch that surrounds it, destroyed the batteries, and carried off the cannon of the outworks. In order to calm the spirits of the people here, the court thought proper to publish directly an account of the taking of Scabatz, although it was not the regular gazette day, and never was known to be done before. However, another enterprise has taken place in our favour, which is, that a body of 800 Austrians have surprised and brought of prince Ypsianty, of Moldavia, whom they took in the midst of his capital; and what surprises is, that in effecting this coup de main they did not set fire to Jassy. We expect every moment news of Belgrade being formally invested."

Extract of a letter from Nazareth, July 22.

"I am happy to inform you that colonel Pickering is at liberty again, and that four of the gang of Wyoming are taken and put in Easton gaol."

Custom-house, London, 15th November, 1788.
No. 28.

Gentlemen,

Mr. Hood, who is appointed waiter and searcher of Turks-Island within your port, having in his letter of the 1st ult. stated some doubts as to the construction of that part of the late order of his majesty in council, which relates to the exportation of goods from the British West-India islands, &c. to the United States of America—We acquaint you, we are of opinion, that the order in council of 4th April last, by reciting the enumerated articles, and allowing them to be carried to the United States of America, appears to grant a permission for those articles, which otherwise could not be exported thither, and not to affect other goods against the exportation of which there exists no express law—but if non-enumerated goods are shipped for the continent of America, the non-enumerated bond should be required, which you are to observe yourselves, and you are to signify the same to him for his information and government.

Custom-house, New-Providence.
A true copy.
Collector and comptroller of the customs, Bahama.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 17.

"The Imperial and Russian plenipotentiaries have daily conferences with the cabinet ministers of the crown. Our court interesting herself to put a stop to the present hostilities, will probably bring about an accommodation between the Ottoman Porte and her adversaries before the war runs out to any great length; the more especially as there are other powers who interest themselves in the same way.

"The new Dutch consul, M. de Bracke, who is going to reside at Marseilles, is now here, and yesterday had an audience of the king at Versailles."

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 1.

"An act of parliament has passed for the admission of American vessels to load SALT at Turks-Island, on paying a tonnage duty of two shillings and six-pence. This must be of great advantage to the American commerce, as salt is seldom more than six-pence per bushel. Zachariah Hood, Esq; has great merit in effecting this admission, and who will embark in a few days for those islands, in order to carry these regulations into execution."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, April 10.

"The damages done by the late storms at Oporto, are estimated at 2,000,000 cruisadoes. The ravages made in the province of Trais la Montes are terrible. from Coimbra we learn, that the agreeable and fertile province of Beira, of which that city is the capital, has been laid waste by the over flowing of the river Mondego in such a manner that it will require many years to restore the houses, vineyards and fruit-trees, to their original state.

"As a proof that the waters were raised to a very extraordinary height to inundate so elevated a country, they have carried away three arches of the famous bridge which is over the Mondego."

WINCHESTER, July 30.

The last accounts from Kentucky advise, that the persons who escaped being taken at the time Mr. Purviance, &c. were captured by the Indians, are safe arrived at the rapids, the place of their destination. We farther learn, that the savages keep a constant look out for boats going down the Ohio, which renders it very dangerous for adventurers to the distant region of Kentucky, notwithstanding the many boasted enjoyments which induce numbers to move there from this and other parts of the United States.

ANNAPOLIS, August 7.

From the Independent Journal Extraordinary.
New York, Monday, July 28, 1788.

On Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, arrived the joyful tidings of the adoption of the new constitution, at Poughkeepsie, on Friday, July 25, yeas 30, nays 25, majority 5.——The bells in the city were immediately set a ringing, and from the fort and the federal ship Hamilton, were fired several salutes. The merchants at the coffee-house testified their joy by repeated huzzas; and a large body of citizens headed by a number of the first characters, went to the houses of the members of the convention, and gave three cheers, as a testimony of their approbation of the glorious EVENT brought about by their united, unremitted, and toilsome exertions. —In short, a general joy run through the whole city, and several of those who were of different sentiments drank freely of the federal bowl, and declared they were now perfectly reconciled to the new constitution.

Copy of a letter from Poughkeepsie, dated Friday, July 25, 1788.

"On Wednesday the convention finished the consideration of the amendments, and took up the proposition of adopting the constitution with three conditions annexed. Mr. Jones moved to insert the words "*in full confidence*," instead of the words "*upon condition*." Then Melancton Smith arose, and declared his determination to vote against a condition. He urged, that however it might otherwise be presumed, he was consistent in his principles and conduct. He was as thoroughly convinced then as he ever had been, that the constitution was radically defective, amendments to it had always been the object of his pursuit, and until Virginia came in, he had reason to believe they might have been obtained previous to the operation of the government. He was now satisfied they could not, and it was equally the dictate of reason and of duty to quit his first ground, and advance so far as that they might be received into the union. He should hereafter pursue his important and favourite object of amendments with equal zeal as before, but in a practicable way, which was only in the mode prescribed by the constitution. On the first suggestion of the plan then under consideration, he thought it might have answered the purpose; but from the reasonings of gentlemen in opposition to it, and whose opinions alone would deservedly have vast weight in the national councils, as well as from the sentiments of persons abroad, he was now persuaded the proposition would not be received, however doubtful it might appear, considered merely as an abstract and speculative question. The thing must now be abandoned as fallacious, for if persisted in, it would certainly prove in the event, only a dreadful deception to those who were serious for joining the union. He then placed in a striking and affecting light, the situation of this state in case we should not be received by congress, convulsions in the northern part, factions and discord in the rest. The strength of his own party who were seriously anxious for amending the government would be dissipated, their union lost, their object probably defeated, and they would, to use the simple figurative language of scripture, be dispersed like sheep on a mountain. He therefore concluded that was no more than a proper discharge of his public duty as well as the most advisable way of obtaining the great end of his opposition to vote against any proposition which would not be received as a ratification of the constitution.

"He was followed by G. Livingston, who spoke something to the same effect. Judge Platt rose, and only observed, that what he should do would be the dictate of his conscience, and that he should always obey firmly the determination of his judgement.

"In reply to this the president observed, that whatever his opinion might be, he stood there as a representative of the county of Ulster; that he should therefore pursue what he believed to be the sense of that county, and vote for the conditional adoption.

"The question was then taken, and carried by a majority of two, against a conditional adoption. There were sixty members present besides the chairman.

"I will give you the yeas and nays, though I believe not in the order in which they are entered on the journal.

For Jones's amendment, for striking out the condition to the adoption.

9	members from	New-York.
2		Kings county.
2		Richmond
6		West Chester.
4		Queens.
Havens, J. Smith, Scudder,	}	Suffolk.
Platt, M. Smith, G. Livingston, De Witt,	}	Dutchess.
Williams,		Washington.

Total 31.

Against Mr. Jones's amendment, &c.

6	members from	Ulster county.
4		Orange.
3		Cumberland.
6		Montgomery.
Swartwout, Akin,	}	Dutchess.
R. Galic, J. Lansing, jun. Ten Eyck, Thompson,	}	Albany.
Hopkins, Parker, Baker,	}	West Chester.
Tredwell,		Suffolk.

Total 29.

"I have been rather particular in stating the business of Wednesday to you, because I think it is of a decisive nature; and I was so well pleased with Smith's speech, that I have given you the substance of it with fidelity, and nearly as I could in his own language.

"Yesterday Lansing moved to annex Smith's last proposition to the ratification, or the one which proposes to adopt with a reservation of a right to withdraw; then Mr. Jay, and after him Mr. Hamilton, rose and declared, that the reservation could answer no good purpose in itself; that it implied a distrust of the other states; that it would awaken their pride, and other passions unfriendly to the object of amendments; but what was decisive against it, it was inconsistent with the constitution, and was no ratification. Mr. Hamilton produced and read part of a letter from a gentleman of high public distinction, containing in explicit terms his opinion, that the reservation would amount to a conditional ratification and would not be received by congress. Mr. Duane and the chancellor both declared their opinion to the same effect, and they all concurred in expressing an anxious wish, that since the house had succeeded so far to an accommodation, they might now conclude the business with harmony, and to the satisfaction of both parties. M. Smith remained silent all the day; the question was postponed till to-day.

"The question was brought on this morning. M. Smith made a short speech, declaring his object in originally bringing forward the proposition. He hoped it would unite both sides; but as he found it would not, and that there was no alternative between adopting and rejecting the constitution, he should vote against the proposition. It was carried against it by a majority of three. Thank God we have now got the constitution; I congratulate you.

"I will give you the yeas and nays, and you may rely on the accuracy of it.

Y	E	A	S.	
6	from	Ulster county.		
3		Columbia.		
6		Montgomery.		
Wefner, Wood, Herring,	}	Orange.		
Swartwout,		Dutchess,		
Yates, Lansing, Ten Eyck, Thompson,	}	Albany.		
Carman,		Queens.		
Tredwell,		Suffolk.		
Williams, Baker, Parker,	}	Washington.		

Total 28.

N	A	Y	S.	
19		Old Federalists.		
Havens, J. Smith, Scudder,	}	Suffolk county.		
Jones, Schenck, Lawrence,	}	Queens.		

Platt, M. Smith, G. Livingſton, Akin, Woodhull, Hopkins,	}	Dutcheſs. Orange. Waſhington.

Total 31.

Extract of another letter from the ſame gentleman, dated Friday afternoon, ſhortly after he had cloſed the foregoing.

"The committee juſt this moment roſe and reported; the preſident in the chair; the queſtion called, and the houſe agreed to the report by a majority of five, 30 for it, 25 againſt it. There were ſeveral members out of doors, but they were all for us. Let us mingle an ejaculation to Heaven for our ſucceſs. All they have to do is to engroſs the ratification."

BEING informed by colonel John Mercer, that reports have been circulated in Maryland, that he (colonel Mercer) had written to his brother, James Mercer, Eſq; informing him, that the people of Maryland were ſo averſe to the new conſtitution of government recommended by the late federal convention, that they would take up arms againſt it; that this information had been communicated by ſome of the members, and particularly by me, to the Virginia convention; in conſequence whereof ſome perſons had come from the Virginia convention to Maryland, to make inquiry, and take depoſitions reſpecting it--I do hereby certify, that no ſuch communication was made to the Virginia convention by me, nor by any other member, to my knowledge, nor any ſuch meaſure as taking depoſitions in Maryland, mentioned, that I heard of, during my attendance in convention, which was very conſtant, from the beginning to the end of it.—That James Mercer, Eſq; never communicated to me any letter from his brother colonel John Mercer, informing him, that the people of Maryland would take up arms againſt the ſaid new government; nor do I believe that there is any foundation for the above mentioned reports, having never heard them in Richmond, or any where elſe, until this day, from colonel John Mercer himſelf.

Given under my hand, in Strafford county, in Virginia, this 8th day of June, 1788.

G. MASON.

This is the certificate I refer to in my certificate of this date.

JAMES MERCER.

July 8, 1788.

July 8, 1788.

MY brother, John Mercer, Eſq; of Annapolis, having ſhewn me a certificate of colonel George Maſon's (which, to identify, is ſubſcribed with my name) in confirmation of what colonel Maſon ſays, I do certify, I never received from my brother any ſuch information, or to that purpoſe, as contained in colonel Maſon's certificate; nor did I ever communicate to colonel Maſon, or any other perſon, any ſuch information—And I further certify, that though I was in the city of Richmond eight days during the ſitting of the convention, and heard much out of doors converſation reſpecting the Maryland convention, and the ſentiments of the people of that ſtate, I never heard any thing like the matter contained in colonel Maſon's certificate, until I read the ſame when ſhewn to me by my brother.

JAMES MERCER.

Annapolis, July 19, 1788.

THE foregoing certificates are not publiſhed with an intention to revive any queſtion relative to the new continental government, or to diſclaim or avow the opinion conveyed in the information imputed to me, but ſolely to expoſe the malice of thoſe calumniators who fabricated and propagated the report. I have never written to but four perſons in the ſtate of Virginia reſpecting this government ſince its publication, nor is it mentioned but in ſeven letters (to the beſt of my recollection) and in ſome of theſe but ſlightly, being complicated with my private buſineſs. I have taken pains to regain what I have written on this ſubject, and am in poſſeſſion of all that has been received or preſerved (as I believe) except one letter to governor Randolph, which I have written for. Theſe letters I now remain, for the peruſal of any gentleman; and for the truth of the facts they contain, and the ſubſtantiality of the opinions delivered in them, I hold myſelf anſwerable to the public and individuals.—This meaſure is truly diſagreeable and painful, particularly as it expoſes letters highly confidential and of a private nature, but I know of no other method of effectually expoſing the ſlanders which have been propagated reſpecting them.

JOHN F. MERCER.

Meſſrs. GREEN,

BE pleaſed to publiſh in your next paper the following extracts of an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion, entitled, An additional ſupplementary act to the act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis.

Be it enacted, That the ſaid truſtees may file a bill in equity againſt any perſon or perſons, their agents or attornies, in the county court where they reſpectively reſide, and the juſtices of the ſaid courts reſpectively, ſhall and they are hereby authoriſed and required to proceed in a ſummary way, at the firſt court, to compel a diſcovery of the materials taken, and payment of the ſum adjudged to be due, with all legal coſts, and execution ſhall thereupon iſſue, returnable to the next court, any law limiting the juriſdiction of the county court notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid truſtees to recover from any of the ſubſcribers to the ſaid church on the new ſubſcription, who ſhall be in arrear after the twentieth day of June next, the ſum or ſums due from him or them, in the court aforeſaid, together with all legal coſts, by way of motion to the court, provided that the perſon againſt whom ſuch motion ſhall be made hath ten days previous notice thereof; provided alſo, that if the perſon againſt whom ſuch motion may be made, or his attorney, ſhall deſire a jury to be empannelled, the court ſhall direct a jury to be immediately ſworn to try whether he did aſſume to pay, and whether he hath paid; and it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid court to direct judgment to be entered on the verdict rendered with coſts, and execution ſhall thereupon iſſue, returnable to the next court.

It is with much concern the truſtees find themſelves obliged to inform all thoſe who are delinquent ſubſcribers, or purchaſers of materials, that unleſs payment be made before the next county court, they ſhall be under the neceſſity of having recourſe to the ſpeedy remedy given by the above act.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
UPTON SCOTT,
JOHN RIDOUT,
THOMAS HYDE,
} truſtees.

7X

For ſale to the higheſt bidder, on Friday, the fifth day of next September,

FIFTY-FOUR lots in the town of Newport, ſituate on Patowmack river, in Prince-William county, and at the mouth of Quantico creek, about three miles below Dumfries. Moſt of the lots lay either upon the river or creek, the ſtreets extending at right angles from the one to the other, the harbour is equal to any upon the river, and the banks ſufficiently high for making wharves for ſhips of almoſt any burden to lay along ſide; at preſent ſhips that carry five hundred hogſheads of tobacco may load ſafely within twice their length of the ſhore. It is probable a few years experience will prove, that the ſituation of this place for trade is equal to any upon the river, being the neareſt navigation for veſſels of any conſiderable burden to a very extenſive and fertile country. Six thouſand hogſheads of tobacco have been taken at Dumfries the preſent inſpection. The grain trade, if carried on to any advantage from this part of the country, muſt be from the mouth of the creek, as at preſent it can be navigated but by very ſmall craft, and is daily growing worſe. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be taken for three fourths of the purchaſe money, payable in twelve months, and carrying intereſt from the day of ſale, if not punctually paid. The remainder to be paid in hand.

CUTHBERT BULLET.

Prince William, July 23, 1788. 1 4w

To be ſold at public ſale, if not ſold at private ſale, on the 27th September next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A PLANTATION very beautifully ſituated on the mouth of the ſouth ſide of Magothy river, by patent containing one hundred and twenty five acres, more or leſs, whereon is a good dwelling houſe, with a ſtack of chimnies, kitchen, corn houſe and other convenient out-houſes, a very good apple orchard. The ſoil is good, and well adapted to Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats or tobacco—Poſſeſſion will be given after the 5th of November next.

7w 1 JOHN MERRIKEN.

HAVING had the honour of being appointed truſtees by the honourable John Rogers, Eſquire, chancellor of Maryland (in behalf of the creditors of Mr. Thomas Grahame) we therefore requeſt a meeting of the ſaid creditors, at the houſe of Mr. Docket, in Lower-Marlborough, on Saturday, the 16th day of Auguſt next. We alſo requeſt thoſe indebted to make immediate payment, to enable us to cloſe the buſineſs: ſhould any one expect indulgence, a diſappointment will attend, as the particular circumſtance of this concern calls loudly for the moſt vigorous exertion. We have appointed Mr. Thomas Grahame to collect the debts due, and all the monies paid to him will be equal as if paid to

CHARLES WILLIAMSON,
JOHN PICKNALL,
} Truſtees.

Calvert county, July 30, 1788. 1

THE honourable the chancellor of Maryland having appointed me, the ſubſcriber, truſtee in behalf of the creditors of Mr. Alexander Ogg, of Calvert county, I do hereby requeſt all thoſe indented to the ſaid Ogg, to make payment on or before the 18th day of Auguſt next. I will give conſtant attendance, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, until that time at Mr. Ogg's, in Hunting-town, in the county aforeſaid, for the purpoſe of receiving the debts due the ſaid Ogg. The creditors of the ſaid Ogg are requeſted to produce their claims, legally atteſted, in order that a diviſion may be made when the property is ſold and the debts collected. I alſo requeſt the creditors of the ſaid Ogg to meet me at Hunting-town, in the county aforeſaid, on the 18th day of Auguſt next, in order to take advice reſpecting the terms on which the property is to be ſold.

JOHN WOOLF, Truſtee.

July 29, 1788. 1

Warburton, July 23, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the ſubſcriber, to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commiſſion to aſcertain the boundaries and mark the lines of two tracts of land called WARBURTON MANOR, and FRANKLAND, agreeable to a late act of aſſembly. 4w

3 GEORGE DIGGES.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, by the name of WILLIAM CALLWELL, alias JEM, a lufty young fellow, ſays he is a free man, and that he ſerved his time, part with colonel Thurſton, and the other part with his ſon Robert Thurſton of Glouceſter county, in Virginia. His owner or owners, if any, are deſired to take him away in two months from the date hereof, or he will be ſold for his fees.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 5, 1788.

Anne-Arundel county, July 30, 1788.

FOR SALE,

To be ſold, at private ſale, by the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling plantation, near Annapolis,

A VERY elegant round bottomed chariot, to drive poſtillion or with box, plated locks, falſe ſeat for a third perſon, painted cream colour, gilt body and highly ornamented; a phaeton of the ſame colour and faſhion, to ſuit the chariot, and as elegant, a compleat ſet of double plated harneſs (with a nag's head and crupper) to drive two or four in hand; a very elegant double harpſichord, with inlaid fronts, patent ſwell, ſtriding ſtop and machine pedal; with tuning inſtruments, ſtrings, and a genteel collection of the moſt modern and approved muſic; and many other articles to be ſold cheap.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

N. B. The above property is offered for ſale to ſatisfy a debt, of which William Cooke, Eſq; in Annapolis, has the ſettlement. The ſubſcriber wants no part of the purchaſe money: If any perſon inclinable to buy, can ſatisfy Mr. Cooke, or the gentleman by whom he is empowered, it will anſwer the purpoſe intended, and the probable length of credit may be obtained. 2

July 22, 1788.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of D---VY, and ſays he belongs to Leonard Carty, in Virginia, about 20 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, has a ſmall piece cut out of the under part of his right ear, and the marks of ſevere whipping on his back; has on an oſnabrigs ſhirt and crocus trowſers. His owner is deſired to take him and pay charges, &c.

tf 2 W. ALLEIN, Sheriff of Calvert county.

July 22, 1788.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday the 6th inſtant, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN GRADY, about five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trowſers, an old felt hat, and an old pair ſhoes.—Whoever delivers the ſaid runaway to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

w3 2 JOHN SPURRIER.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending two negro ſlaves, the property of the ſubſcriber, LEWIS and PRESLY, they went off on the 30th of May, and it is ſuppoſed they made for Maryland or Pennſylvania; Lewis is about twenty-eight years of age, about ſix feet high, with large legs and feet, a little knocked kneed, and rather ſpare, thick lips, and talks rather ſullen; had on a white plains jacket and breeches, twilled oſnabrig ſhirt, a white cotton great coat, and a felt hat, he has ſeveral ſcars on his back from whipping, owing to his bad behaviour. Preſly, by trade a blackſmith, about thirty years of age, five feet three or four inches high, well made, thick lips, yellowiſh eyes, talks quick, and when examined ſtrictly rather ſtutters, chews tobacco and is very fond of liquor; his dreſs, oſnabrig ſhirt, white plains jacket and breeches, and an old hat, his cloaths much worn; they went off together and probably will forge themſelves paſſes, as Preſly can write and both of them read; they will endeavour to paſs for free men, and in all probability make for Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Alexandria. The above reward, with reaſonable expences, will be paid to any perſon bringing them home to the ſubſcriber, living on the banks of Patowmack river, Weſtmoreland county, Virginia, or twenty dollars will be paid for ſecuring them in any gaol ſo that I get them again.

BECKWITH BUTLER.

P S. All maſters of veſſels or others are hereby forewarned, at their peril, from taking on board or employing them.

Mettox, June 25, 1788. 4w B. B. 4X

Baltimore, July 3, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the worſhipful the county court of Baltimore, to be held in September next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called MOUNTENAY'S NECK, agreeable to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

w4 4X JOHN SIGLO.

July 22, 1788.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Vachel Stevens, late of Anne Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in that they may be adjuſted, and thoſe who are indebted are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.

w3 3X ZACHARIAH JACOB, admr.

Annapolis, July 16, 1788.

THE viſitors and agents of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE are requeſted to attend at the houſe of Mr. George Mann, in this city, on Tueſday the 12th day of Auguſt next, on very particular buſineſs. 4X

July 16, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of col. John Hawkins Lowe, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims are deſired to bring them in legally proved to Mr. John Read Magruder, who is empowered to ſettle the ſame, by

3w 3X BARBARA LOWE, adminiſtratrix.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, *May* 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington,

RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissioners, hospital, marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,——

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissaries department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and cloathing departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary. 12

May 9, 1788.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This seat is equal to any in the state for water-works, as it stands on navigable water and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince-William, containing 1500 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day a tract of land, laying in Fairfax county situate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works containing 3350 acres

And on Friday the 12th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 608 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 12000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the Great-Falls and in the county of Loudon, one containing 500 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the first day of Loudon court, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate in Loudon county, containing 200 acres.—Also all the land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Catoctin mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from lord Fankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be sold at Keeptrifte furnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres.—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keeptrifte.—Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.——The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security.——We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL. 12

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1788.

ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of cash) three guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the Island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a jenny, and hardly a mare to which he went, missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking resembling a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements. The value of mules on account of their longevity, strength, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom—The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken way, as no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be ensured against thefts, escapes, or accidents,

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer. 14

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a bark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Eager of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels. 38

Forty Silver Dollars, or *Five Half Joes Reward*,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, oznabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villany to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such address that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and state of Maryland, a negro man named NACE, about twenty five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloaths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a sham sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off, and then that he was to be confined and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any gaol so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows. SAMUEL ABELL, Younger. 11

SUNDRY inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties, propose petitioning the next general assembly for the formation of a new county, from parts of said counties which are remote from the courts thereof. 3 w 8

Aquasco, on Patuxent river, July 9, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 16th of June last, living at Aquasco, in Prince-George's county, two apprentice lads, viz. REUBEN MORRIS and ALEXANDER CURRY, about the ages years of age each; Reuben had on and took with him two nabrig shirts and trousers, a gray beaver coating coat, nankeen jacket, shoes and buckles; he is about five feet five inches high, fresh complexion, snub nose and short brown hair, and a very good workman. Alexander had on and took with him two shirts and one pair of trousers of oznabrigs, a gray knap'd jacket and jeans coat, about five feet seven inches high, much pitted with the small-pox down back, and snuffles in his talk. M'Gride's relations live in Somerset, Pennsylvania, whither they may attempt to get, or to Kent county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, where Currey has friends, though it is probable they will continue together as they were very intimate. Whoever takes up said lads, and secures them so that their master may get them again, shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home paid by 6 w

GEORGE VAUGHAN.

CHARLES TINGES,

Watch and Clock-Maker,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop in Church-street, near the church, where he purposes to carry on his business in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms. Those who please to favour him with their commands may depend that every exertion shall be used to render satisfaction.

Annapolis, July 2, 1788. 5

Annapolis, April 24, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the time, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be punctually attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

THO. and BEN. HARWOOD. 11

Newport, Charles county, January 23, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED,

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this stand is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but I believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to 19 JOHN PARNHAM.

PICKLED HERRINGS,

Of the First Quality, To be Sold, by

11 JOHN RANDALL.

July 14, 1788.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek, a negro man named SHALLIGO, about five feet six or seven inches high, about thirty years of age, has a large body, very fleshy, and much inclined to belly, very small legs, flat nose, and very wide mouth, when he laughs he commonly shuts his eyes; had on a new oznabrig shirt and trousers, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up said negro and will bring him home, or secure him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive if taken within ten miles of home five dollars, if twenty miles eight dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by 3 tf

SAMUEL WOOD.

Charles county, July 8, 1788.

To be rented, for the term of three years, from the 20th of December next,

A VERY valuable tract of land, containing about 600 acres, situated on Port-Tobacco creek, about two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; the improvements are a good dwelling-house, 32 by 28 feet, a good kitchen, two tobacco houses, and a variety of other out-houses too tedious to mention; the land is rich, produces good crops of Indian corn and tobacco, and is allowed to be preferable to any in the neighbourhood of Port-Tobacco for grazing. Any person inclinable to rent said plantation, will have an opportunity of being supplied on the premises, with what Indian corn and fodder he may want for the ensuing year, and also, if he should choose, with negroes sufficient to cultivate the land. Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber, now residing on the said plantation. tf

C. B. CAUSIN. 4

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